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THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1905.

The Value of Agitation.

"These that have turned the world up-
side down have come hither also."—
Acts xviii: 6.
These words were spoken in Thessa-
lonica of the Apostle Paul and his asso-
ciates. At another place it was said of
them, "These men do exceedingly trou-
ble our city," and again that they stirred
up the rulers and the people. Later on
St. Paul made a sensation in Athens by
his bold speech, and in Jerusalem he
actually caused a riot. The world never
saw greater agitators than these same
apostles. They did indeed "turn the
world upside down" with their doctrine,
and as a result the Christian Church as
it exists to-day was established.

Later on, when the Christian Church
had lost its spirit and had degenerated
into formalism, Martin Luther appeared
as an agitator and through his agitation
came the Reformation and its world-
wide beneficence.

Speaking at random and turning from
religious to secular affairs in the latter
part of the eighteenth century strenuous
agitators appeared on the American con-
tinent and stirred the people to the
point of revolution. The chiefest of
these was Patrick Henry, of Virginia,
who addressed a multitude in the city
of Richmond, and was so violent in his
mode of speech as to call forth shouts
of "Treason" from the Tories. And that
agitation resulted in the Declaration of
Independence and the establishment of
the world's greatest republic.

And what shall we say of Thomas
Jefferson and his associates in agitation,
who aroused the people to the dangers
of paternalism and imperialism and pre-
served and propagated, vitalized and per-
petuated the eternal principles of De-
mocracy?

Taking a leap in time of a century
and more and coming down to this
day and generation, we find a con-
spicuous agitation in the State of Mis-
souri. Through popular indifference, cor-
rupt politicians had obtained possession
of the offices of government and graft
was running riot, when Joseph W. Folk,
a courageous agitator, rose to the oc-
casion, exposed the criminals, stirred the
people against them and drove them
from office to prison.

The illustrations could be multiplied.
Agitation has been the primal and un-
derlying cause of every desirable re-
form the world has ever known. Hence
the time-honored maxim, "Eternal vigi-
lance is the price of liberty"—for eternal
vigilance implies frequent popular up-
heavals. The American people possess
in an eminent degree the talent for
self-government. They are abundantly
able to attend to their affairs of gov-
ernment if they will. But they are a very
busy people and the danger is that they
are too apt to become so engrossed in
their personal affairs as to neglect the
weightier matters of government. And
popular neglect is the politician's oppor-
tunity. The politicians are never negli-
gent. They are ever on the alert and
they are quite willing to attend to pub-
lic affairs for the people. And so long
as they have all things in their own
hands, you will never hear of agitation
from that source. When such a state
of things arises, the only hope is to be
found in some agitator from the ranks
of the people; some man with a "tal-
ent for turbulence," who will arouse
the people to a sense of their danger and
compel them to take heed.

How has it been here in Richmond?
Time after time there have been periods
of popular neglect with the inevitable
and ever-recurring periods of govern-
ment abuses and demoralization. In 1851
the city was almost bankrupt, but agita-
tion came in the nick of time, patriotic
citizens were elected to the Council and
theaster was averted.
But recently a primary election was
held in Richmond, and after the vote was
announced there were rumors of "gross
irregularities." A special grand jury
was called to make inquiries, and the
report showed that the rumors were
more than verified. The honest voters
of the city were aroused to indignation,
and the grand jury was recalled to "probe
deeper." The next report showed that
at some of the precincts every species of
fraud and trickery known to the art was
practiced. A supplemental report by
minority members of the jury was pre-

pared and offered to the court, containing
information which these members be-
lieved should be given to the presiding
judge, and through him to the public.
Judge Witt declined to receive this re-
port, and after much agitation Mr. Wil-
liam L. Royall, who had been employed
as counsel to assist the Commonwealth's
attorney, and who was in position to
know the facts, called a mass meeting to
discuss the situation and to take such
action as might be deemed necessary
and expedient. The meeting was held,
conservative speeches were made, and
conservative resolutions were adopted.

The meeting was in no sense revolu-
tionary or disrespectful to the court. Its
sole purpose was to add the court in get-
ting at the root of the evil and bringing
about the necessary reform. As a result
of this agitation the people were thor-
oughly aroused, and when the next pri-
mary was held it was fairly and honestly
conducted, with no suspicion of fraud.
The agitation spread throughout the en-
tire State, and there is no sort of doubt
that it had a wholesome influence over
the State primary in all sections.

William L. Royall was the inspiration
and leader of the movement, and he
performed a valuable service for the
whole State. Yet he has been ridiculed as
a public irritant, sneered at as a "paid
attorney," and denounced as a common
scold and a public nuisance. But, nothing
daunted, he has called another meeting,
and if the people will come out and hear
him, he will give them more informa-
tion upon which they may act as they
please. Mr. Royall is not an incendiary.
He is an able lawyer and a law-abiding
citizen, and while he is intense in all
that he does, he is frank and sincere
and he is moved only by the generous
impulses of a true and loyal citizen. He
is not seeking notoriety or public office.
He is simply calling upon the people to
take heed to their own interests. We
fall to detect any spirit of anarchy or of
revolution in the movement. We fall to
see the "lurking danger" in the meeting
which he has called for Saturday night.
On the contrary we think that it would
be in the interest of pure politics and
good government for all good citizens,
whether or not they be in sympathy with
Mr. Royall's methods, to attend the meet-
ing and at least give him patient and
respectful hearing.

Cigarettes and Ladies.

From London comes the familiar story
that smoking has been in recent years
largely on the increase among English
society women. This report is repeated
so regularly from year to year that we
are constrained to believe its substantial
accuracy; to pun unpardonably, there
must be some little fire where there is
such a lot of smoke. Plain facts are now
forthcoming, indeed, to show that this
is no idle reporter's fancy. A recent
English bride of the upper circles, we are
informed, counted among her wedding
gifts no fewer than seven cigarette cases,
of dainty artifice and appropriately mono-
grammed in precious stones. It seems to
be no uncharitable inference that this
lady undoubtedly smoked, and that her
friends knew it.

The love-of-tobacco for the female
heart has found expression so far only
in the cigarette. The ladies have not
as yet graduated to the cigar or the pipe,
though this may come in time.
For the present, however, the anathema-
lized cigar is easily the call. London
ladies go boldly into the tobacco-
conists' shop and call for their favorite
brand, no longer troubling to depute a
"gentleman friend" to make the pur-
chase, or, if calling in person, not blush-
ingly prevaricating that they are buying
on behalf of a brother, cousin or papa.
Smoking, among the fair ones has, in
short, become common enough for the
shopman not to look surprised any more.
One dealer reports several female cus-
tomers who have a standing order for two
hundred of the pesky things a week.
This, we submit, is smoking some.

The increasing popularity of tobacco
among English women, so consistently re-
ported by the press, is also fully re-
flected in the modern novels of smart
society. In these enchanting pages the
elegant heroine takes her boudoir cigar-
ette as a matter of course. Lady Inogen
rarely retires for a little quiet reflec-
tion upon the inner meaning, say of Lord
Alky's recent demeanor, without the
solacing companionship of her diamond-
studded cigarette case. The fragrant
whiff is the expected concomitant of the
afternoon cup of tea, and even the
tete-a-tete of the evening call is now
and again similarly socialized. We be-
lieve, however, that it is still bad form
in England for a lady to smoke while
walking with a gentleman on a fash-
ionable promenade. Ladies still owe
some consideration to their male es-
corts, even in smart and fumigating old
England.

So far as we are apprised of the facts,
British civilization far outstrips that of
America in this particular. The cigar-
ette and the American girl, we are
pleased to believe, scarcely maintain a
speaking acquaintance. Whatever hold
smoking has gained upon the women
of this country has been confined ex-
clusively to those very limited circles
of ultra "high" society, which repre-
sent American womanhood rather less,
on the whole, than it does the elaborate
social type of London and Paris.

Down With the Public. Snoring.

Some time ago a righteous judge in one
of the Northern cities fined a man for
snoring in court. Most noble example.
There ought to be a universal statute
making snoring in public a misdemeanor.
What right has a man to go to bed in a
hotel, or boarding house or sleeping
car and snore like a trolley car on the
up-grade, to the annoyance of all nervous
and wakeful persons within hearing?

Such a man is a public nuisance, and the
law should shut him off. Do you say that
he is not responsible; that he does not
do it of his own purpose? Then let
him keep awake. A man has no right to
put himself in a condition of irresponsi-
bility and then claim immunity from the
consequences of his overt act. The law
does not deal thus leniently with drunken

men. Do you say that it would be a hard-
ship to deprive a man of a night's sleep
simply because he snores? But isn't it
a hardship also for him by his snoring
to deprive others of a night's rest? Why
should the innocent bystander have to
lose sleep that the guilty snorer may
knit up his raveled sleeve?

The sleep of the snorer is not "innocent
sleep." Such a transgressor "doth murder
sleep"—so far as his hearers are con-
cerned. We do not believe in sumptuary
laws. We suppose that snoring, as an
absolute proposition, is an inalienable
right, and if a man wants to snore in the
privacy of his own household, no one
has the right to object, provided he can
make satisfactory arrangements with his
wife and other members of the fam-
ily. But when he goes beyond his own
door and snores at large he commits
trespass and should be restrained. We
rip around and throw the furniture at
rowdy cats, who serenade in the night
time, yet we submit with patient resig-
nation to the man who snores in public
places and robs us of the rest and sleep
for which we have paid the landlord.

We feel very deeply on this subject for
we have suffered long and hard. We are
always willing to give and take, but we
do not snore at others, and we do not
want others to snore at us.
We are for an anti-snoring law. The
man who snores should be required to
keep the lid down in public. This could
be accomplished by having a night watch
to sit by and punish him when he breaks
out, or he might be required to wear
some automatic attachment which would
operate on his breathing at the snoring
point and either wake him or smother
him, preferably the latter. But we do
not expect to see such a righteous regu-
lation in operation, for many lawmakers
themselves are snorers, and we fear, that
they are in the majority.

Stand Firm, Mr. Hay.

Representative James Hay, who is one
of the most level-headed Democrats in
Virginia, or in Congress, for that mat-
ter, says he is not ready to express
an opinion as to whether the primary
system of making nominations to State
offices and to the United States Senate,
should be retained. He wants to hear
from the people.

We would suggest to Mr. Hay that
the people spoke pretty plainly on
the subject on the 22nd of August, when
over eighty thousand Democrats went to
the polls and registered their choices for
the various men who offered themselves
as candidates for the offices to be filled
at the November election, and at the
session of the Legislature. Mr. Hay
thinks 65,000 Democrats will vote in
November. That eighty-five per cent. of
the Democrats of the State should have
come out to express their choice of can-
didates in a party primary election, is
extraordinary, and we cannot but con-
sider it as an endorsement of the pri-
mary plan of making nominations. At the
Mr. Hay must not weaken. At the
Norfolk convention, which made the
primary plan compulsory in making nom-
inations to the United States Senate and
to State offices, he was recognized as an
able advocate of the system, and it was
he who made it applicable to candidates
for Congress, which had not been sug-
gested by so ardent an advocate of the
primary method as Hon. William A.
Jones, the "father of the primary plan."

The Editor and the Printer.

One of the greatest annoyances of news-
paper work is the typographical error.
The error which speaks for itself does
not matter; it is the error that mas-
querades and appears to be right that
annoys and makes gray hairs. The other
day, for example, we wrote this sen-
tence: "But in spite of the disagree-
ments of Democrats on non-essentials,
they conserve and vitalize those great
underlying principles of popular govern-
ment upon which the republic was found-
ed." The sentence was printed: "But
in spite of their disagreements on non-
essentials—they can serve and utilize
those great underlying principles." etc.
The following day we spoke of the lack
of uniformity in the intra rates of the
Virginia railroads. It appeared in the
paper as intra rates.

Of course, we are not trying to catch
up with the errors. They have their run-
ning boots on and they are gone. We
refer to them by way of informing our
readers that the editor is not always
so silly as he is made to appear in print.

But the wonder is that in the rush
and hurry of preparing copy and having
it set for a daily newspaper, the errors
are not more numerous and more em-
barrassing.

"Un"-corrupt Electorate.

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:
Sir—With reference to the expression
used by some citizens, "Politics have be-
come so corrupt that they have become
state," your paper makes me say that
"their example followed by the corrupt
electorate would result in turning over
the government absolutely to a dis-
tressing man." Of course, I wrote "un-
corrupt electorate," the point being if
all good citizens refrained from voting,
the result would be disastrous.
Yours truly,
Richmond, Va. W. M. B.

Mr. Person Denies.

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:
Sir—In a recent issue of your paper, I
find a piece headed "Peculiar Middle-
ton in Greensville and Sussex counties for
member of House of Delegates." It is
stated that "Person does not recall any
agreement with his competitor."
I not only do not admit of any agree-
ment, but positively deny that there was
any such agreement.
Yours most respectfully,
J. B. PERSON.

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recipe book will be mailed you.

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THE WEATHER.

Forecast: Virginia—Fair and cooler
Thursday; Friday fair; fresh northwest
winds.

North Carolina—Fair Thursday and
Friday; cooler Friday; in the interior;
fresh northwest winds, increasing on the coast.

Conditions Yesterday.
Richmond's weather was showery and
warm. Range of the thermometer:
9 A. M. 74 6 P. M. 79
12 M. 81 8 P. M. 75
3 P. M. 88 12 M. 82
Average 78 1-7.

Highest temperature yesterday..... 88
Lowest temperature yesterday..... 69
Mean temperature yesterday..... 78
Normal temperature for September..... 71
Departure from normal temperature..... 7

Thermometer This Day Last Year

9 A. M. 72 6 P. M. 78
12 M. 85 8 P. M. 70
3 P. M. 88 12 M. 82
Average 78 1-7.

Conditions in Important Cities.

Place At 8 P. M. (Eastern Time).
Ther. High. T. Weather.
Atlanta..... 80 81 Clear
Galveston, Tex..... 82 88 Clear
Jacksonville..... 76 80 Rain
Jupiter, Fla..... 80 85 Rain
Key West, Fla..... 81 86 Clear
Mobile, Ala..... 84 89 Clear
New Orleans..... 84 86 Clear
Newark, N. J..... 78 81 Rain
Tampa, Fla..... 78 84 Rain
Yellow Stone..... 68 68 Rain

Miniature Almanac.

Sun rises..... 5:52 September 14, 1905.
Moon sets..... 6:20 HIGH TIDE.
Moon rises..... 7:01 Morning..... 4:50
Evening..... 6:33

MYMES FOR TODAY

My Old Straw Hat, Farewell.
Farewell, my dear old friend!
This is about the end;
I've reached your days of usefulness di-
minish.

My battered old straw hat,
No scrub to get you clean
(Eight cleanings in a box, complete—a
quarter!).

How often have you seen
Me scrub to get you clean
Accumulated soil
And grime and dust far faster than you
ought!

At every passing rain
You doubled up in pain:
One falling drop would make you gasped
at twice.

I grieve the coin I spent
To get you, Hat, unbent;
Who could again when'er it dewed or
misted.

Good-bye, my erring chum!
You've worn the bum;
I let you go with mind quite un-
derstood.

The parting sorrow's sad,
But think that from to-morrow I'll go
debriefed.
H. S. H.

THIS DAY IN HISTORY

September 14th.

533—The Roman General Belisarius
achieved the conquest of Africa, a
chastise was inflicted upon humanity.

1403—Battle of Homildon Hill, in which
the Scots were defeated.

1544—The English, under the Duke of
Norfolk, raised the siege of Montreuil,
in France.

1651—The bodies of May, the historian;
the mother and daughter of Cromwell;
Pym, and several others, were re-
buried in the King Henry VII's Chapel
and buried in the churchyard.

1772—A bow and quiver were found in
the new forest, England, supposed to
have lain since the time of William
Istus, who was killed by an arrow
in this forest.

1778—The celebration of mass at
Bourlon-les-Bains, in Bassin, in
France, the vault under the church
gave way, causing the death of six
hundred persons.

1795—The English defeated the Dutch at
the Cape of Good Hope, and captured
the city of Moulton, in Southern Africa.

1804—The Governor of New Brunswick
was forced to order out the troops
to quell a riot among oyster strikers
at Amboy.

1814—Gloutz attacked and stormed by
the Russians; the Poles and Prussians
under Dombrowsky, retreated, with the
loss of 1,000 men.

1829—The peace of Adrianople was de-
clared. Turkey agreed to recognize
the independence of Greece and relin-
quish to Russia the northeast coast
land of the Black Sea.

1839—Don Carlos, a Spanish nobleman,
retired with his family into France,
by which the long protracted civil
war in Spain was regarded as at
length closed.

1848—The British forces, under General
Whish, had besieged for several days
the city of Moulton, in Northern In-
dia. After much killing the despo-
sition of Sher Singh, an imperial ally,
they were compelled to withdraw.

1853—The first ground broken of the Eu-
ropean and North American Railroad
at St. John, by Lady Head, assisted
by the Lieutenant-Governor, in the
presence of 25,000 people.

1854—English and French forces landed
in the Crimea.

1864—Secretary Stanton announced that
a draft would be put into effect on
September 19th in all States and dis-
tricts in which the quota had not
been filled.

1868—The Georgia House of Representa-
tives resolved that the negro mem-
bers having one-eighth negro blood
are ineligible; 59 Republicans refused
to assent.

1864—Antagonism between clericals and
Blacks in Belgium threatened to re-
sult in civil war.

QUERIES ANDANSWERS

The Panama Canal.
Editor of The Times-Dispatch:
Sir—Will you inform me through the
columns of The Times-Dispatch what is
the length of the surveyed route of the
proposed Panama Isthmian Canal, and oblige
yourself.
About forty-nine miles.

Confessing Judgment.
Editor of The Times-Dispatch:
Sir—What is the meaning of confessing
judgment? Please answer, if possible.
READER.
Withdrawing defense to an action in
court and without contest, allowing the
court to enter judgment in favor of the
plaintiff.

The Pension Law.
Editor of The Times-Dispatch:
Sir—Please answer the following ques-
tion: If a lady was married to a Con-
federate soldier in 1888 as his second wife,
and he has since died, can she draw a
pension?
S. A. M.
No; the law provides that no widow of
a Confederate soldier may receive a pen-
sion if she was married to him after
May 1, 1865.

Interned Ships.
Editor of The Times-Dispatch:
Sir—What is the meaning of interned
ships? We have seen that term used
many times in connection with the op-
erations of the Russo-Japanese war, and
would be glad to have it explained.
READER.
It refers to ships of war which have
gone into a neutral harbor in distress
and which are permitted to remain; but
not to make, repair and go out again
against the enemy.

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:
Sir—I have an impression that there
was a query in your paper a few days
ago as to who was entitled to vote in
a special election—for instance, in a spe-
cial election ordered on the question of
liquor license, to be held Octo-
ber 5th, are those persons who paid their
taxes six months prior to the regu-
lar vote, or only those who paid six months
prior to October 5th, the time of the
special election? If you did answer this
query, please send me your answer and
oblige.
W. R. B.
He must have paid his capitation tax
six months before the local option elec-
tion.

A Real Estate Bargain.
Editor of The Times-Dispatch:
Sir—Kindly answer next Sunday
through your Query Column the follow-
ing question: If a person places a farm
in the hands of a real estate agent, and
after having it in charge for three years
he fails to get an offer for it, has that
person a legal right to withdraw it from
him and place it in the hands of another
firm?
IGNORAMUS.
Unless there be some specific agreement
as to time, the owner has the right to
withdraw the property whenever he
pleases. Of course, it would not be fair
to do this while the agent was negotiat-
ing a sale.

Pay of Teachers.
Editor of The Times-Dispatch:
Sir—Will you please answer in your
Queries and Answers in your next issue
the following question:
First—Is it lawful for the trustees to
allow teachers holding the second and
third grade certificates to receive the same
salary as those holding the first grade
certificate?
Second—Isn't it the duty of the county
superintendent to look into the matter
when such things exist in a county?
A CONSTANT READER.
There is no law on the subject. The
pay of teachers is a matter of agree-
ment between themselves and the local
school board.

Sun's Rays in Eclipse.

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:
Sir—During the eclipse of the sun a
few years ago I noticed that the sun-
beams, shining through the interstices
of the leaves on the trees near our home,
instead of having the usual disk form
were crescent-shaped, and the rays were
reversed; thus, when the moon was hiding
the lower portion of the sun, the light
crescent-shaped part left at the top had
the horns turned downward; but the op-
posite was true of the sunbeams, for the
horns of the little crescents formed by
them pointed upward. During the
eclipse yesterday morning I noticed the
sunbeams, I took a piece of paper,
cut a circular piece from the center
and let the sun shine through the
opening. The progress of the eclipse
could be followed by watching the cres-
cent which the sun's rays formed as they
passed through the aperture, but it was
reversed.
I know the atmosphere of the earth has
refractive power, but what causes the
rays to cross?
By answering the above in next Sun-
day's Query Column you will greatly oblige
OBSERVER.

As rays of light move in straight lines,
the rays from the upper part of the
sun, on passing through the slit of aper-
ture, would strike the lower part of the
screen and vice versa; so the picture
ought to be reversed, as it is. The same
is true of pictures made by the camera,
which, as we all know, are reversed. In
fact, in the very interesting phenomenon
noted by our correspondent the inter-
stices between the leaves formed so
many pin-hole cameras, that made pic-
tures of the sun on the ground or trees
below. The present writer, during the
recent eclipse, varied the experiment by
using a piece of pasteboard with a num-
ber of small holes pierced in it and catch-
ing the pretty crescent images of the
sun on a screen. Finally he showed that
by crossing the sun shine through the
openings between the fingers, the same
effect could be produced and pictures of
the sun could be made.

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business to wear clothes that look well, that
are just right—and yet dress within his means.
Every garment we make exactly repre-
sents an original custom made model, the cost
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very wealthy—and yet when it is reproduced
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